THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. }

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1864.

VOL. I.—No. [illegible]

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months	$15
" " " 3 "	9
" " " 1 "	3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months	10
" " 3 "	5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months	5

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

The Petersburg *Express* mentions the following curious incidents in the battle of Thursday, 12th ultimo, near Spotsylvania, C. H:

In the fight last Thursday, Mahone's brigade, for the first time during the war, was engaged in a most spirited hand to hand contest with a brigade of the enemy, and amidst the cracking of firearms, the falling of generals and the hostile commingling of the rebels and yankees, many a scene was enacted, which divested of its terrors, would have been ludicrous, for here and there a man would suddenly find himself master of some half dozen prisoners, as suddenly find himself a prisoner only to be released again in a few seconds by other rebels; privates would be seen seizing officers and officers privates, hurrying them to the rear. One of our officers finding himself collared by a yankee captain, suddenly gave the captain such a lick across the head with his sword, as to cause his own immediate release, while numerous empty guns placed in apparent dangerous contact to yankee breasts, caused many of them to quickly throw down their own weapons and march to the rear. One of the ambulance corps of the 12th, with a gun snatched from the ground that would not fire, captured some ten prisoners and a beautiful stand of colors belonging to the 51st Pennsylvania regiment, while another of the same corps, with a stretcher upon his shoulder, also brought in several prisoners.—Some six hundred or more prisoners were taken during the brief conflict, while the yankees did not capture more than a dozen during the same time.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer, June 3.

IN THE FIELD, May 30th, 1864.

To my last letter I appended a postcript which stated that movements were expected. About one hour afterwards the yankees opened a terrific fire along our lines, and the reserves were ordered to advance and prepare to support our men in the line. The yankees, relying on the darkness, charged along nearly the whole extent of our line of battle; but, after a severe struggle, were repulsed with fearful loss.

The loss of the yankees is said to be absolutely fearful. Up to this hour, one thousand dead bodies have been buried, and there yet remains a large number lying on the field. Among those killed is a yankee Brigadier General. His head was shot off by a shell, and only the star on his shoulder strap was the evidence of his rank. I have not learned his name. From the number of dead left on the field, I can safely say that the loss of the enemy within forty-eight hours must exceed ten thousand in killed and wounded, while our loss is not more than two thousand.

DESPERATE FIGHTING OF N. C. TROOPS—ENCOUNTER WITH INDIANS.—We find the following in the Goldsboro' *State Journal* of May 25th:

A private letter from an officer in the 2d N. C. Regiment, states that Ramseur's brigade had been in two desperate engagements with the enemy up to the 9th May. In the first they were opposed by Burnside's troops, and one line of our troops drove back five lines of the enemy near Spotsylvania Court House, after a weary days march and no sleep for two nights. Our men were so exhausted that, when ordered to charge, they could not go out of a walk, and some could not go at all. When the colors of the 2d regiment were advanced to the enemy's works, only 15 men were there with Capt. Cobb, Capt. Whitfield and Lt. Hobson. Both parties fought desperately. Our men clubbed the Yankees with their muskets, and their gallant officers snatched the enemy's guns from their hands, pulled them out of their entrenchments, and forced the surrender of the enemy.

Near Germanna Ford, Ramseur's brigade had to contend with Indian sharpshooters of the Ojibwa tribe, from the State of Michigan; and our men captured a number of Indian mockasins and other beaded work.

Since this letter was written we learn that Capt. N. B. Whitfield has been killed; Lieut. B. W. Cobb wounded. All the casualties we can now report from the Second.

☞ GOV. VANCE will speak at
Concord, Wednesday, June 8th,
Davidson College, Thursday, June 9th,
Dallas, Friday, June 10th,
Lincolnton, Saturday, June 11th,
Shelby, Monday, June 13th,
Rutherfordton, Tuesday, 14th,
Hendersonville, Thursday, June 16th,
Asheville, Friday, June 17th,
Marion, Monday, June 20th,
Morganton, Tuesday, June 21st,
Lenoir, Wednesday, June 22d.

The friends will please provide a conveyance at the points, where the Governor leaves the railroad, for two persons.

Obituary.

Lieut. THEO. H. HOLMES, eldest son of Lieut. Gen. Holmes, was killed in Virginia, on the 1st of June.

But three weeks ago he left this place, to participate in the impending struggle, feeling that he would be wholly recreant to his high sense of duty, should he remain idle, while his country's battles were being fought, and the blood of her noblest sons spilt in her defence.

Arriving in Virginia, he attached himself to the Fifth Regiment of North Carolina Cavalry and tendered his services to Maj. McNeil comd'g the Regiment, as Volunteer Aid. A few days after this, in an attack upon an entrenched position of the enemy on the James, under the most creditable circumstances he received a severe and painful bruise from a spent ball. He however continued on duty till the fatal day when he was killed. At the time of his death, he was leading a cavalry charge, in most gallant style, against the enemy's sharpshooters. He died instantly. His body lies buried on the battle field near Ashland, where he met his sad yet glorious end.

I remember having heard The express the wish, if fate had decreed he should die in battle, that he might die at the head of a "dashing cavalry charge."—How truly—ah! too truly has his wish been fulfilled.

At Malvern Hill, he first exhibited that utter contempt for danger that has since characterized him. Upon his bearing in this fight, he was complimented in an official report by his comd'g General. At the battle of Helena, Arkansas, in July last, his heroic daring was again conspicuous, eliciting the applause of all who witnessed his conduct.

High minded, generous, brave, true, he was beloved by all his friends, respected by all who knew him. In his death his country loses a gallant soldier; but his noble spirit has fled to a more congenial sphere, adding another bright star to the galaxy of true heroes, whose devotion to country has been sealed by their life blood.

Let his afflicted relatives take consolation in the knowledge, that he perished fighting *bravely in Heaven's holiest cause!* J. W. H.

Raleigh June 5th, 1864.

Died, at Vidiersville, Va., on the 6th day of May, 1864, in consequence of wounds received in the battle of the Wilderness, on the 5th of the same month, WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, 2d Lieut., company K, 7th Regiment of N. C. Troops, in the 23d year of his age.

Lieut. Haywood, the youngest son of the late Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, was born on the 21st of December, 1841, and entered the service of the Confederate States as a private in the 7th Regiment N. C. Troops, at the time of its first organization, in the summer of 1861, and has served ever since with that well known regiment, in its numerous battles and exhausting campaigns.

He was present with his regiment during the bloody battles around Richmond, and at the battle of Cold Harbor narrowly escaped death—a musket ball passing through his cartridge box, grazing but not injuring his body. On the 1st of September, 1862, at the battle of Ox Hill, Lieutenant, then private Haywood, received a wound which compelled him to leave the field, but he did so reluctantly, and before doing so, reported to Brig. Gen. L. O'B. Branch, to whom he tendered his services as a messenger during the rest of the battle. Gen. Branch seeing his wounded condition, declined the service tendered, but afterwards complimented Lieut. Haywood highly for his conduct, and recommended him for promotion.

On the 13th of December, 1862, at the battle of Fredericksburg, while the fight was raging hottest, a volunteer was called for by the gallant and lamented Lieut. Col. Junius L. Hill of the 7th, to perform the dangerous service of carrying a message to Brig. Gen. Lane, in full view and under the deadly fire of the enemy's sharp shooters. Lieut. Haywood promptly undertook and successfully performed this duty; and being commended for his conduct by Col. Hill, was promoted a Lieutenant from this date, for his gallantry; and he continued in this position until he rendered up his life. On the memorable 5th of May, 1864, at the bloody battle of the Wilderness, when the Northern hordes were so gallantly and successfully repulsed, Lieut. Haywood received his death wound, and on the 6th of May, the day following, he expired. Thus again have his bereaved and almost broken hearted family been called upon to lay another sacrifice on their country's altar for freedom's sake. Not two years since, an elder brother fell, at the same age, on the bloody field of Cold Harbor, staining with his life's blood the battle flag of the same regiment which he was bearing forward in the charge; *now* his widowed and bereaved mother mourns her youngest son—her Benjamin—offered up in her declining years, among the martyrs who have died for this blood stained land. The unflinching bravery of Wm. Haywood was a proverb in his regiment. When wounded he suffered no pain, but knew that his hour was come. Calmly and serenely he awaited the moment of that awful change; and as he had endured without a murmur the dangers and hardships and trials of his soldier's career, so he cheerfully gave up his life for his bleeding and suffering country. Closing with a glorious death his unfinished career, knowing "that wisdom is the old age of youth, and an unspotted life the gray hairs of the young."

First Corporal JOHN T. STOVALL, third son of John W. Stovall, of Granville county, N. C., enlisted in Company K, 55th Regiment N. C. T., in December 1862. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and taken prisoner. He returned home, under parole, in September or October, where he remained, still suffering from his wounds, until February, when he returned to his Regiment before he was entirely well. He was engaged in the battles of the 4th and 5th of May, and escaped unhurt; but on the 11th day of May he was mortally wounded in the head and died on the 14th, in the 20th year of his age. Lieut. Chandler writes on the 16th—"I can say, not with a flattering tongue, but with undisguised delight, that a truer, nobler and better soldier than John, has not sacrificed his life for this our beloved country; and words are inadequate for me to express my regret at his loss, although he died a victorious death." Johnie wrote to his sister on the 27th day of April, the following consoling words: "Sister, probably I may be *killed* instantly before the close of this campaign, and if I should be, probably it might afford you all some comfort, to know that I am not afraid to die.—Don't think that I would fear death. This" noble young man has thus laid down his life upon the altar of his country. "O may we meet in heaven."

A. C. H.

Among the many casualties of Spotsylvania C. H., we are called upon to mourn the loss of RODERICK COTTEN DAVIS, of Chapel Hill, N. C., aged 25 years and 15 days. He was the eldest son of Dr. J. Z. Davis of that place, and grandson of General R. C. Cotten of Pittsboro', N. C. At the commencement of the war he promptly joined the ranks, where he remained for the greater part of three years, nobly discharging his duty, till on the bloody field of the 5th he yielded his life a sacrifice upon the altar of liberty. He was a true patriot, a brave and gallant soldier, a dutiful and affectionate son, a conscientious and devoted christian. One of those who in camp were led to see the beauty of Godliness, he sought and found that pearl of greatest price, and has left behind him the best of all legacies, a good example and the weight of his influence in behalf of early piety. A few moments before his death, he entrusted to a friend and comrade his last earthly message for the far distant loved ones. "Tell them I die resigned: may they all meet me in heaven." Then while we mourn, let us not repine; while we weep let us not murmur; for the Lord gave and He hath taken away; let us then say, "Even so, Father, for it seemeth unto Thee good.

Chapel Hill. C. E. A.

Died on the—inst., near Forestville, in this county, MRS. ANN COBB, in the 68th year of her age. Prior to the war, this estimable lady (the relict of John Cobb, Esq., of Lenoir county,) resided near Kinston, where she dispensed a kind and liberal hospitality. At her house the weary traveler found a resting place, and the poor a prompt and generous relief.

For many years the victim of ill health, she nevertheless resolutely and successfully struggled to perform the duties of a good neighbour and a devoted christian. How well she succeeded, the poignant grief of her numerous friends will abundantly testify. She has been called to her reward, but has left behind her the odor of a good name. Her memory will long be cherished and revered by those who have known her in the various vicissitudes of life as the mistress of a happy home and the refugee from a ruthless foe.

She was a worthy and consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and died with pious resignation and a holy hope in the merits of her Redeemer. B.

New Advertisements.

$750 REWARD!

I WILL PAY $500 FOR THE APPREHENSION and delivery to me, at the Endor Iron Works, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State, so that I can get him, of a desperate negro, called CHARLES HUNTER, who committed an assault on our overseer, and stole from him one of Colt's Navy Pistols, with which he is now armed.

Said negro is a bright mulatto, with a freckled face, has a reddish appearance about the eyes, with a bushy head of red hair. His age is about 30. Stammers in his speech. When last seen he had on a faded suit of cotton clothing, and a light colored wool hat.

I will, also, pay $250 for the apprehension and delivery to me of FURNEY, belonging to John W. Gunter.

Said negro is dark skinned, not quite black, stout and well made, with a large smooth face; is probably about 20 years of age. When last seen he had on a very ragged suit of clothes, and no shoes.

W. S. DOWNER, Pres.
Endor Iron Works, Chatham county, N. C.,
june 7-113-d3t*

To the Voters of Wayne County.—In response to the solicitations of numerous friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff. If elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

june 7-113-te.

New Advertisements.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WE are authorised to announce Col. M. K. CRAWFORD, as a candidate for re-election to a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, from Wayne County. june 7-113-te.

WE are authorized and requested to announce B. F. MORTON, as a candidate for the House of Commons, from Alamance county, in the next Legislature.

june 7-113-d6t&w4t

$100 Reward.

STOLEN from my stable, at Halifax, N. C., a deep blood-bay MARE, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, and about ten years old—works well in single or double harness, and travels with great rapidity. From the best information, she is believed to have been stolen by a man claiming to be a soldier, wearing a blue felt hat and his arm in a sling, and was seen near Joyner's depot on the 30th of May, on his way up the country or to Fayetteville. WILLIE J. EPPES.

Halifax, N. C., June 3, 1864 ju 7-d6t

MR. J. G. COOK, P. M. AT FAYETTEVILLE: If any more numbers of the Raleigh *Progress*, that Black Republican sheet, comes to my address, please throw them in your waste pile, as my subscription has expired and I shall not pay postage any longer for it. They refuse to discontinue, though ordered to do so. Respectfully,

1t* H. G. HALL.

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION OF SIX PER CENT. (LONG DATE) NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

On THURSDAY, June 30th, at 12 M, the Treasurer will sell at public auction in the city of Columbia, S. C., FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of six per cent. Bonds of the Confederate States, issued under the act of February 17, 1864.

These bonds offer the largest inducements to purchasers. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and are SECURED by a pledge of import and future export duties. Both principal and interest are FREE FROM TAXATION, and the COUPONS are made by the law equal to COIN, for the payment of duties on imports, which are allowed to be paid only in coin, sterling exchange, or the coupons of these bonds.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers. Ten per cent. on the amount of purchase must be deposited with the Treasurer on the day of sale, to be forfeited if the terms are not complied with, and the balance be paid at the Treasury within ten days. The payments must be made in the Treasury notes of the new issue, or of the old issues of the denominations below one hundred dollars, rated at two-thirds of the amount promised on the face.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Subjoined is a copy of the sections of the act authorizing the new issue;

SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on any cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act, may either be registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they my be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; and the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

ap. 23–75-dts.

A CARD.

To the Citizens, Soldiers and Refugees of Pasquotank County, N. C.

APPEARING AS I DO BEFORE THE PUBLIC as a candidate to represent the county of Pasquotank in the House of Commons, it may not be improper to state my views in regard to several questions of vital importance to the people of North Carolina, which I will endeavor to do as briefly as possible.

I am opposed to a Convention, let the pretext in favor of one be what it may. We need no Convention, and the body of the people are opposed to one. In regard to the present contest for Governor, I will say, I unhesitatingly declare myself in favor of the present incumbent, Gov. Z. B. Vance. We have tried him and he has proved all we could have desired. The right man in the right place. He is a conservative of the right sort. He is for preserving the honor not only of North Carolina, but the Confederacy, from the fate which our would-be masters are seeking to degrade us.

As for all this gabble about peace and convention, every rational man knows what it means. It only means one of two things; *political capital or treason black as night.* Peace! we all wish peace; not in name, but in a glorious reality. No man can be more anxious for peace than I am. But we want *no* separate State action. We have a President and Congress of our own choice, to whom we have delegated the right to treat and legislate for us. Let us rely on their patriotism and wisdom, and patiently, quietly, and without a murmur await the result.

The storm that has been beating against us for the last three years with so much fury, is nearly spent. Already the skies are brightening. Let us then be united in our confidence—satisfied with our rulers, thankful for our past successes, and hopeful for the future.

ma 10-89-dtamte] GEO. W. HINTON.

TO THE VOTERS OF YADKIN IN AND OUT OF THE ARMY.

IN CAMP, WALTHALL JUNCTION, VA., }
May 25 1864. }

I deem it my duty to make some response to your kind letter, soliciting me to suffer my name used as a candidate for a seat in our next Legislature. Following my own inclinations and obeying the urgent call of the country for the services of all able bodied men, I must decline my name being used in this present canvass, as I think it in bad taste to be playing the demagogue at this hour of the country's distress. We need men in the field more than *Cross-road, Stump Speaking polititicans.* You ask me in the letters to state my position as regards the candidates for Governor (if I had no objections) I will state, for I have nothing to conceal. I am emphatically and unconditionally for Zebulon B. Vance and against Holden—for the independence of the South and against all affiliations with the North—for the prosecution of the war until the theiving plundering, brutal and Vandal foe is willing to leave our soil, and acknowledge our independence—I am for striking the enemy until he is willing to let us "*alone,*" until he is willing for us to return to our wives and *little ones* in peace, without his threatening our destruction with fire and sword

JOHN H. KINYOUN, Surg.
106 d1tw1t 66 N. C. Reg.

Notice.—Taken up and committed to the Jail of Catawba, a dark NEGRO man about fifty years of age. Said negro says his name is PLEASANT, and that he is the property of Hugh Carlyle and Geo. Henderson of Georgia.

A. J. HELTEN, Jailor.

Newton N. C. April 13th 1864. ap. 20 12-w6m

Candidates' Cards.

For the Senate.

To the Citizens and Soldiers of the Counties of Washington and Martin, composing the Eighth Senatorial District of North Carolina:

FELLOW CITIZENS: At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re election, to represent you in the State Senate in the next Legislature. Should you again honor me with your suffrages, and elect me, I can only promise to make you a faithful and true representative; to serve you and the State to the best of my ability, and on all occasions to be in my place, carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State, and my constituents, as far as it is in my power.

Having heard of no charges being made against my past official conduct, as your representative, and my opinions and actions on this war being so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more; and therefore content myself with leaving it to you, the voters, to decide as you may think best.

Yours respectfully,
JOS. G. CARRAWAY.

June 1, 1864—19-w2t

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE Col. M. K. CRAWFORD, as a candidate for reelection to a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, from Wayne County. ma. 31 107-dte.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE, (of Wilson,) as a candidate to represent Edgecombe and Wilson counties, in the House of Commons, of the next General Assembly.

may 2-82-d16t*

TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND REFUGEES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce GEO. W. HINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons.

ma 10-89-dtw&wte

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace June 3 110 dte.

For the Sheriffalty of Craven.—We are authorized to announce, that ALEXANDER C. LATHAM is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, in the county of Craven.

may 24-101-dtf.

We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.

may 27-109 d10t

FOR SHERIFF.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE THOMAS J WHITAKER, a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff for the county of Jones. june 2 109-dtf

Granville County.—C. H. K. Taylor, for the Senate. Dr. P. W. YOUNG, MARK LANIER and Col. JAS. S. AMIS, for the House of Commons. The above ticket is recomended to the Voters of Granville county, to represent us in the next General Assembly.

june 3-110-d12t. MANY CITIZENS.

Bank of North Carolina.—The Stockholders who have Dividends now due on the Stock of this Bank, are hereby notified that the respective amounts *are laid aside in "Special deposit" in the old issue of the Confederate States Notes,* for them, and they are required to apply for the same at the Principal Bank, Branches and Agencies where payable.

By order of the Board.
C. DEWEY, Cash.

Raleigh May 25, 1864. 103-taw-1m

Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin please copy

BANK OF WASHINGTON, }
GREENSBORO, May 24. 1864. }

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Bank, that the Confederate Tax of 5 per cent on the Stock, will be paid by the Bank.

M. STEVENSON, Cah'r.

ma. 26 103-d3taw2w.*

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Richmond, respectfully, but earnestly, submit to the benevolent and the patriotic throughout the Confederate States, an appeal in behalf of the Soldiers' Families in this city. Since the commencement of the war, Richmond has been a refuge for those who have been driven from their homes by our ruthless enemies. Thousands of helpless women and children, not from the devastated counties of Virginia alone, but from nearly every State of the Confederacy, have sought an asylum in our midst. Our citizens have been appealed to in numberless instances to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers, to furnish shoes and clothing for soldiers in the field and hospital, and to afford food and shelter for their suffering families, and nobly have they, in the great majority of instances, responded to every appeal.

The supplies of provisions in this city at this time are so reduced, and the difficulties of obtaining others by ordinary means so numerous and great, that the funds contributed for the relief of the poor can accomplish but little in purchasing the necessaries of life.

In a written report from the Clothing Bureau, it appears that there are more than three thousand females in this city who are seeking employment from the Government in vain, and that those who obtain work are not fully employed. The wages received for their work will not enable these poor women to procure a sufficiency of the plainest food for themselves and children. Without assistance, then, from the city and country generally, many instances of actual starvation must have occurred. Our City Council has made most liberal appropriations for the purchase of supplies, both for gratuitous distribution and for sale at cost; but the agents employed for the purpose have not been able to procure the quantity of provisions required.

Under these circumstances, we feel that it is our duty to appeal to our fellow-citizens throughout the Confederate States, to forward, without delay, contributions of money and supplies to the army Committee of this association. Since the commencement of the war this Committee has labored zealously and faithfully for the temporal and spiritual welfare of our soldiers and their families, and the success of our glorious cause. Let those soldiers not be discouraged now, upon the eve of our severest, and, as we trust, our last and most glorious campaign, for want of the generous sympathy and support of their friends at home.

Shipments made to Roger Martin, Superintendent, or Wm. P. Munford, Chairman of the Army Committee, will be promptly attended to. And in accordance with a special agreement made with the Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, all express charges will be paid by them at Richmond

Contributions of money should also be sent to these gentlemen.

WM. WILLIS, JR., President.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Secretary.
may 6 86-d3t

JOB WORK Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

BOOK AND JOB WORK Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

OFFICE OF BOARD ON SLAVE-CLAIMS, }
Richmond, Va., April 13, 1864. }

PERSONS interested are hereby notified, that the Board of Officers appointed "to examine into and report on the justice and the amount of claims for slaves, which have been impressed by Confederate authorities, under State laws, for the use of the Confederate government, and, while engaged in [illegible] the public defences, have escaped to the enemy, or died, or contracted diseases which have [illegible], after their discharge, resulted fatally," is organized at Richmond, and has commenced its regular sessions.

Evidence of ownership, of the fact of impressment, of the age, condition and value of the slave at the time of impressment; and of the loss of the slave, whether by escape or death, with the circumstances attending the same, must accompany the claims.

All the facts must be set forth in, and verified by affidavit of competent witnesses.

Claims thus authenticated and avouched, may be addressed to Col. J. D. WADDEL,
President Slave-Claims Board,
[illegible] Richmond, Va.

☞ The Board is in session daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the fourth floor of Euker's building, on Main street, second door below 9th, on north side. ap 26-77-d1taw4w

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Bank will be held on the second Thursday in June next, (being the 9th) at their banking house in the city of Raleigh.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Raleigh, May 3-83tawtd.

THE DONORS TO THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN FUND

ARE respectfully requested to meet in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Raleigh, N. C., on Friday, 27th of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Those who cannot be present should send proxies. A full attendance is desired, for important business.

The committee of the Grand Lodge of Masons for St. John's College are respectfully invited to be present. CHARLES F. DEEMS,

m3a-83-d2tw27m Financial Secretary.

The Wilmington Journal, (weekly,) Fayetteville Observer, Presbyterian, Harbinger, Western Democrat and Charlotte (weekly) Bulletin copy till date and send bills to John G. Williams, Esq., Raleigh.

Hillsboro, N. C. Military Academy.—The Second Session (1864) of this Institution, will commence July 1st. For Circulars and information apply to

Maj. WM. M. GORDON,

ma. 17 95-d3m

NOTICE.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Camden County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re-election, to represent the county of Camden in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should you again honor me with your suffrages and election, I can only promise to make you an independent and faithful representative, and serve you and the State with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State and my constituents so far as it is in my power. Having heard of no charges made against my past conduct as Representative, and besides my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters to decide as they may think best.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant.

ma 18 96-law1w* WM. A. DUKE.

CAROLINA BELLE, SCOTCH SNUFF.—I am now prepared to fill all orders for this celebrated brand of Scotch Snuff. As I do not know to what extent it may be manufactured, I advise the patrons of this brand to send in their orders early for what they may want.

JOS. E. VENABLE,
No. 3, Iron Front.
ma 10 89-d1m Petersburg, Va.

SHOE FACTORY FOR SALE.

THE Machinery, findings and everything necessary to make a complete SHOE MANUFACTORY; also the stock on hand, consisting of Calf Skins, Sole Leather and Ladies Shoes.

R. W. SHELLY,
Surviving partner of J. Shelly & Son.
Thomasville, N. C., May 23, 1864—7t*

TIRE IRON FOR SALE.

A large lot partly worn.

Apply to E. WILKES & BRO., or
J. R. LONDON,
ju 4-111-d3t Greensboro', N. C.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF GOLD MINE.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
vs.
Property of R. F. Stockton, Sequestered.

PURSUANT to an order made by the Confederate Court for the District of South Carolina, I will sell and dispose of at public auction, on the fifth day of July next, at 11 o'clock a. m., before the Market House, in the town of Cheraw, S. C., all the right, title and interest of Robert F. Stockton in that very valuable property known as the

"BREWER GOLD MINE,"

with the engines and machinery attached, and about three hundred and twenty-eight acres of land on which said mine is situated. This valuable prowerty lies in Chesterfield District, about forty miles from Cheraw, the head of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad.

Terms of sale—Cash.

S. J. TOWNSEND, Receiver.

Receiver Office Bennettsville, S. C., May 26th, 1864. ju 1-108-d4w

OFFICE MEDICAL EX. BOARD, }
GEN'L MILITARY HOSPITAL, No. 2. }
Wilson, N. C. May 28th, 1864. }

This Board meets only on Tuesdays and Thursdays at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Officers and privates who are applicants to this Board to be retired, according to law, or who have other business in person with the Board, will please bear this notice in mind, and present themselves for examination only at these specified times.

In all cases applicants will present the necessary written authority to appear before the Board, or their cases can not be considered.

S. S. SATCHWELL,
Senior Surgeon Board Ex.

m. 31-107-d10t.

$25—STOP THE THIEF.

STOLEN from my Stables on the night of the 31st ultimo, one bay Mare, 9 years old, about 14 hands high, right hind foot white to fetlock joint, and a star in the forehead. She was in ordinary work order, and has a sore on the top of her neck, caused by the collar, at which place there is about four inches of the mane cut off. No other marks recollected. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or such information as may lead to her recovery.

J. ROB'T. JEFFREYS.

Pacific P. O., N. C., ju 6-112-d3t&w2t

QUARTER MASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., }
RALEIGH, N. C., June 1st, 1864. }

Straw! is urgently required to make bedding for the wounded soldiers at the Hospitals of this Post.

I appeal to all who have any on hand to bring it in immediately.

They will not only perform a patriotic duty in alleviating the sufferings of our wounded veterans, but can secure ample compensation.

W. E. PEIRCE,
june 1-109-d12t Capt. & Post Q. M.

THIRTY BALES OF NICE COTTON FOR Sale—well packed and stored near Raleigh.

Apply to R. S. LEWIS,
94-d6t Raleigh, N. C.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

[illegible] per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. [illegible]

JOB WORK of every description will be executed [illegible] with dispatch, and promptly [illegible] in the Confederacy.

[illegible]

[illegible] WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood [illegible] to be a sure foal getter. [illegible] his great beauty and [illegible] (for he is [illegible]) has commanded the [illegible].

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis.

[illegible] the Season, [illegible] Insurance.

W. R. HOLT.

Lexington, March 24, 1864.—4-63t

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., }
RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864. }

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Staunton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

E. McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 54-taw1J Southern Telegraph Co.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
RALEIGH, April 27, 1864. }

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE City of Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.

ap 29-80 d1m

All papers in the State requested to copy for one month.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap Iron. HECK, BRODIE & CO.

Raleigh, april 14. '64 dtf.

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber. G. A. LACK.

ap 12—65-d24t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., }
Raleigh N. C., April 28, 1864. }

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

To supply the Hospitals at this Post with fuel for the ensuing winter. I will contract for 4,000 cords good merchantable wood, to be delivered within convenient distance, on the line of either Railroad.

I prefer, however, to purchase standing, convenient to this Post or the line of either Rail road, the Government to cut and haul.

W. E. PEIRCE.
ap 30-81 d24t Capt. and Post Q. M.

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM HIGH SHOALS IRON Works, negroes AMMON, JAKE WHITEHURST and BOB CLARKE, hired of Messrs. Kennedy and Ellison of Beaufort Co. Each of the negroes of dark complexion, of medium size, and appear to be from thirty to thirty-five years old. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for the arrest and confinement of either of them in jail so that we can get them.

Address, HIGH SHOALS IRON CO.
may 2-82 d26t Iron P. O., N. C.

BLOCKADE GOODS FOR SALE.

WE have now in Store, a consignment of several cases of BLOCKADE GOODS, which will be opened and ready for exhibition on WEDNESDAY next, the 8th June, consisting of

800 yards Blk and Fancy Cassimeres,
500 " Trico and Blk Cloths,
2000 " Blk and White English Prints,
100 " Blk French Merino,
312 Pr Ladies White Cotton Hose,
4 dozen Printed Colored Handkerchiefs,
6 " Ladies Gauze Vests.

The above desirable Goods we will offer at wholesale or retail.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
june 2-109 d6t Commission Merchants.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT.

RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 28, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO SCHEDULE OF DATE April 12th, 1864, the following shall be observed as the price for pasturage, impressed for the use of the Government:

Pasturage, 1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	$10 00
Pasturage, common, near town, per head, per month,	7 00
Pasturage, 1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	9 00
Pasturage, common, in the country, per head, per month,	6 00

The attention of Impressing Officers is especially called to General Orders No. 37, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, of the 6th of April, 1864, with the hope that they will be strictly observed.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK.
H. K. BURGWYN.
Commisoners of Appraisement for N. C.

ju 4 111-d3t-w2t

Conservative, Wilmington Journal, Goldsboro' State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot, Charlotte Democrat and Asheville News copy weekly two times and send bills to Maj. W. W. Peirce, Chief Quartermaster, Raleigh, with copy of paper containing advertisement.

NOTICE.—I wish to purchase a PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER of ten or twenty horse power, one upon wheels preferred. I have a Stationary Engine and Boiler at Weldon, N. C., of twenty horse power, which I would exchange for one like the first named.

Address me at Cheraw, S. C.

ju 4-111-d3t* J. W. GOOCH.

STATE NORTH CAROLINA, }
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, }
Raleigh, May 25, 1864. }

FRESH BEEF WANTED.—I wish to purchase TEN LIVE BEEVES, to furnish the Hospitals for the relief of the sick and wounded North Carolina soldiers. Persons who can possibly spare any are requested to communicate with me without delay.

ma 27-104-tf THOS. D. HOGG.

Cane Mills! Cane Mills!!

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE orders for Cane Mills, Vertical or Horizontal, single or double geared.

Persons in want would do well to apply at once, as the demand is pressing.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron Brass Works.
Raleigh, June 6, 1864 112-d6t*

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY JUNE 7, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG. ☜

Eclesiastical Politics.

The Protestant Episcopal church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, held its annual Convention at Pittsburg on Monday the 20th ult. Heretofore this denomination of christian worshipers had warded off the introduction of social and political differences from their church meetings. When, therefore, the chord of christian and social unity and affection which bound the great churches, the Methodist Episcopal, the Presbyterian and the Baptist, snapped assunder, this, the Holy Catholic or Protestant Episcopal, remained intact in its religious union. It was not because there was less in its midst of the disorganizing and uncongenial element which severed the others, but because by skill and prudence its growth and influence was held out of view.

Unquestionably, in the Episcopal as in the other churches, we, the South, the Truth, the Right, had sympathizers and supporters; just as our enemies and aggressors have sympathizers and supporters here. There are men in the South, who have married and raised children and been maintained and employed with affectionate and reverential regard, who have always been inimical to our institution which was the prominent subject of assault who have carried this hostility into a real, abiding sympathy against our success; who pray for our deliverance with no earnestness, and who scarce refrain from actual and manifest demonstrations of sympathy with our mortal enemies; some, we have been told, who really conduct the established imprecations of the church with a mental reservation, which is nothing more nor less than a compact with the devil. We have ever thought that all such ought in common honor and honesty to take off and get with their sympathisers in a congenial element.

There are, and have been always, noble divines who, before the question resulted in disruption, maintained at the North the right and justice of our cause; and there are those even yet, who defy power, by setting forth the truth with independence before their congregations.

But as in politics, so in religion: the friends of truth and justice are a helpless minority; and if any one needed to be convinced of the folly of supposing a reconstruction of Government, social and political, between us and our enemies possible, the proof is furnished in the manifest antagonism and hostility in the churches, now without exception.

The resolutions of this Pennsylvania Convention will be found in another column.—They are strictly political, and are characterized by all the platitudes and all the dishonesty of party platforms. They assert a falsehood, in the statement that ours is a rebellion—a falsehood which they and their fathers inveighed against from the day the former signed the Declaration of Independence in '76, down to the dissolution of the Union.

But these Potters, Welshes, Morrises, and Van Deusens, who mix theology and the love of God with politics and hatred of their fellow men, have emulated Seward and Stanton, and not with an unsuccessful rivalry, in the art which has most distinguished the Yankee Government. With an apt, an easy capacity, these Reverend Fathers in God, and irreverend sons of the father of their new profession, calculate within how small a compass they can compend the largest *lie*; and they content themselves with a wonderful unanimity to produce it in four or five short lines:

> *And whereas*, This Rebellion has more and more assumed a character of barbarous fanaticism and murderous ferocity on the part of the enemies of the nation. Therefore, in view of the character and causes of this struggle, &c.

The barbarious fanaticism of which the rebellion, according to these godly saints, has more and more assumed the character, is the fanaticism of supposing that we are mere creatures of the living God, endowed with intellectual faculties and moral attributes—that we are superior to the ignorant Africans who has been our slaves and the slaves of our ancestors, and slaves from the earliest times: that we are capable of governing ourselves of associating with those who fellow with us, and are congenial and can be esteemed, and of withholding our association from those we deem filthy, abominable and corrupt—the fanaticism of wishing to be let alone, to seek our own happiness, and to worship our own God. This fanaticism, with the Episcopal brethren of Pennsylvania, and some of their sympathizers south of Richmond, is abominable. While that fanaticism which assailed our constitutional rights, trampled on our Governmental privileges, violated our social tastes, shocked our moral sense; which saught not to elevate the negro but to reduce the white to equalization; which waged war on us and has desolated our fields, destroyed our habitations, plundered our homes and violated and murdered our people, until there is scarce a stream that flows through our soil that has not drunk the red hot blood of our martyrs; which now beleaguers our cities and pants and thirsts for the hour when it may sate its appetite amid rapine, and riot, and lust, and conflagration, and murder for the destruction of our population.

This fanaticism, these ordained ministers of Jesus Christ and successors, as they call themselves, of the Holy Apostles, (successors we concede them to be if they came in by the door instead of over the wall) call holy zeal, righteous means, which they "hail with jubilant gladness and devout gratitude," while the enduring courage, unflinching devotion and stern, inexorable, unabating determination, which pen and fasten our leaders and soldiers to suffering, privation, peril and death; which hold them between the holy fanatics and the strong desires of their hearts. This they call "murderous ferocity;" and with these choice epithets, so abounding in fraternity and charity, recorded on their minutes and disseminated through their diocese, they prepare to PRAY "that their lacerated country may again be so united that from the Lakes on the north to the Gulf on the south, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there shall be but one Union, one government, one flag, one constitution; the whole culminating in the higher glory which shall make this nation Emanuel's land, a mountain of holiness and a fit dwelling place of righteousness."

And thus these righteous revellers in hate and fury, hurl their prayers against our devoted heads, as the drunken Grant his whiskey-besotted soldiers—prayers and soldiers alike worthy of success, and alike successful. It is not the first time the devil secured the pulpit for the theatre of his acting—this Protestant Episcopal Convention of Pennsylvania. It is well as it is; for it adds to the accumulated evidence, that total, final, complete separation in every possible form, by every manner of means, should be and remain the determination of this people.

Peace.

We surrender a considerable space, to the following article from the Richmond *Whig* with the above title. It is just towards the President, toward Gov. Vance, and the Peace party of Georgia, and the other peace party "of dupes led on by traitors."

We shall hereafter notice this article more particularly. The Charleston *Courier*, and others, wonder at the notice bestowed on Mr. Holden here in North Carolina. They are not aware how much of evil has been threatened among us—how near we have been to its accomplishment, and what a system of politics is now pursued by this "self-made candidate," who does not meet his competitor bodily on the stump, but is editing a semi-weekly sheet in advocacy of his own pretentions, which is filled with all manner of mischief, that requires neutralizing.

The *Whig* is a conservative paper, and at the time of its enunciation endorsed Vice President Stephens' speech. But now, seeing its impracticability, speaks out plainly the true means to procure peace. We commend it to the careful perusal of our conservative friends in North Carolina:

PEACE.—President Davis' well-written letter to Gov. Vance contains arguments which must have occurred to every man of understanding, who has permitted himself to think upon the subject of peace. These arguments are put together by the President in a style so clear and forcible that we might indulge the hope that no effort would be made to answer them, did we not know the temper of the leaders of the party to whom they are addressed. They are deaf to all argument, and, unfortunately, their victims are credulous enough to be misled by them. But the State which has sent nearly 100,000 brave men to the field, and which claimed half of the men composing Lee's army when the last battle of the Wilderness was fought, may safely be trusted.

There are, or rather were, however, two so-called Peace Parties in the South; one in Georgia, the other in North Carolina. The latter embraced men, who confessed themselves willing to accept peace on terms short of independence, and some of them were unquestionably tainted with treason. Their organs sought to carry the rich against the poor, and in so doing failed not to inflame the popular mind with epithets and catch-words borrowed from the Abolition prints of the North. This party, or the main portion of it, at least, changed its tune and slunk out of sight at the first intimation of the exhibition of power; proof at once of their weakness and their conscious treason.

The party in Georgia, occupied higher ground, and were composed of a different class of men. Basing their action upon State Sovereignty, they declared eternal war against Lincoln, and would listen to no terms short of absolute and complete independence. Their hobby was "Peace through the intervention of the States." They held that the Confederate Government was the "first barrier erected against the enemy; when that was overthrown," as they feared it might be, "the States would remain, and they could not be overthrown." They seemed to think that the governments at Washington and Richmond, made up as they were of party politicians, imbued with deadly hatred to each other, could never make terms; and, this being the case, no recourse was left but to fall back upon the Sovereign States, North and South, (whose Agents had failed, and would forever fail, to negotiate peace), and thus to refer the question to the masters instead of the men.—Hopeless of foreign intervention, they looked, in the last extremity, to intervention through the instrumentality of the Northern Peace Party acting upon the States, whose sovereignty had been merged into the consolidated despotism of Lincoln, and would naturally be anxious to recover their rights from the usurper.

The Georgian idea was not without plausibility, especially at the time it was broached, for then it seemed really that the Confederate Government was about to imitate the usurpations of Lincoln, and, while in the very act of waging a war in defence of the great principle of State Rights, to overthrow them, on the specious pretext of military necessity. The policy of "State Intervention" was possibly only in the event of the overthrow of the two governments; nor did the Georgians propose to act so long as the Confederate Government was sustained by the people, any more than they proposed to treat with Lincoln at any time or on any terms. Indeed, it was distinctly declared that the very first step toward even an attempt at "State Intervention" was the defeat of Lincoln's armies in the field; and to this end the Georgians invoked for the Confederate Government and armies the hearty, unanimous support of the States and the people.

Such is the history of the two Peace Parties at the South, and such their principles. Our enemies are welcome to the information. One consisted of dupes, led on by traitors; the other of men of sense and social position, who sought to bring statesmanship to the assistance of the sword, and who, looking beyond the struggle, endeavored to foresee and shape events, whether success or temporary failure attended our arms. In the midst of the tumultuous waves of war, they fixed their sheet-anchor firmly in the rock of State Sovereignty. Those who were sincere in their convictions are entitled to respect; those who were actuated by the bitterness of party recollections deserve commisseration, for they have discovered that they are the dupes of their own gloomy anticipations. The Confederate Government has obtained the despotic powers for which it clamored, perhaps without cause; but to its credit be it said, it has not abused those powers, to the detriment of the freedom of opinion or the injury of private rights. If it cried like a child for its rattle, it has not made half the noise that was expected.

Of these two parties, one is dead, and the other moribund. Holden is busy with his machinations to secure the seat of Governor, but his election would make him a new and more respectable man, and his defeat will reduce him to his old level of a common scold and an idle grumbler. The Georgia party ceased to exist from the moment it became apparent that the policy of State Intervention was out of the question; the people being willing to trust the question of peace to the same agency to which they had entrusted the conduct of the war. Under the Constitution, and while that agency continues not to abuse its ample powers, no intervention is admissible and none contemplated. The power to declare war and to make peace rests with the Agent; and there the people are willing for it to rest.

As for peace itself, the people understand the question as well as President Davis or Governor Vance. Our terms are "independence;" Lincoln's terms are "subjugation;" between these there is no middle terms. While the Abolition armies are on our soil, propositions for peace are ridiculous. When these armies are defeated and driven off, we may expect to hear of terms from the enemy, not before. Unwilling to become the slaves of a race infinitely worse than our own slaves, we must have independence, and, by God's grace, we will have it. That is peace; anything else is eternal war.

Kaleidescopic View.

THE SAME PICTURE FROM DIFFERENT STANDPOINTS.

"Mr. Hampton is a stupid, uninformed person. * It is not for us to refresh the leaden memory of Mr. Hampton. * * * He should bear in mind the solemn injunction of the oath itself, to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Mr. Holden, Raleigh Standard, June 3, '64.

"The meeting at Wilkesborough on the 7th, was largely attended. W. W. Hampton, Esq., presided. It will not do to say that W. W. Hampton, Dr. Callaway, Calvin J. Cowles, Rev. S. P. Smith * * are not true to the South. They are as true men as the State contains."—*Mr. Holden, August 19, 1863.*

Cease!—A file bites you.

Protestant Episcopal Convention of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That this Convention of the P. E. C., in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, as a body of Christian men, pledged to the Government of our country our prayers, sympathy and support in this war for existence, union, liberty and peace.

Resolved, That the authors and abettors of this Rebellion, wherever they are found, are alone guilty of all the bloodshed and desolation entailed by this contest upon North and South, now or hereafter.

Resolved, That in the long delay of success in suppressing this monstrous Rebellion, we see wonderfully manifest the hand of God, training by his severest chastisements, this reluctant people to a readiness to do justice and show mercy to a long oppressed and outraged race.

Resolved, That under present circumstances the National Government, whether executive, legislative or judicial, is, in our judgment, solemnly bound to use all its power, and employ every authorized and constitutional means for the speedy and total abolition of slavery throughout the land; and that as patriots, freemen, we shall hail with jubilant gladness and devout gratitude to God the day of its final extinction.

After reading the preamble and resolutions, Dr. Goodrich proceeded to address the Convention. At the conclusion of his remarks, the Convention adjourned until Thursday morning.

The Convention met in Trinity Church, on Thursday morning, and was called to order by Bishop Potter.

The discussion on the resolutions offered by Dr. Goodwin, of Philadelphia, was then resumed.

Rev. E. A. Washburne, of St. Mark's, Philadelphia, was not present when the resolutions were offered, and was opposed to forcing resolutions of such a character upon the Convention for its adoption or rejection. He was in favor of supporting the Administration in every just manner, but objected to thrusting the resolutions upon the Convention at the risk of the reputation of those who refused to vote for them. He would vote against the resolution upon the ground that this was not the proper place to discuss them. He spoke as he felt, and was willing to abide by the consequences.

Hon. Chas. Shaler was opposed to the introduction of politcal notions and political demonstrations into the church. He had lived to see the Constitution of his country trampled, and he now feared that the constitution of his beloved Church would be overthrown. (Cries of order and hisses) He remarked that he had lived too long to be disturbed either by the applause of his friends or the exclamations of his enemies.

Dr. Goodwin wished to make an explanation. Dr. Washburne had implied that the resolutions were intended to force an expression against his Christian duty. This was not the case; there was no person under compulsion. He thought every person had the same rights and the same independence as Dr. Washburne. The silence of the Convention on this great question would have been misinterpreted, and this was the motive which prompted the introduction of the resolutions. He thought the only compulsion which would result from the question would be felt by those who in their heart desired to vote for the resolutions, but dared not do it. He appealed to every member of the Convention to vote as he should answer to God, without fear or compulsion.

Rev. Mr. Morris, of Germantown, said he was opposed to slavery and to the Rebellion. He was opposed, however, to the introduction of the resolutions into the Convention, and would vote against them.

Mr. W. Welsh was prepared for the opposition with which the resolutions had been met. He was in favor of the adoption of the preamble and the first and last resolutions, as they contained all that the church was called upon to express. He therefore moved to amend by striking out the second and third resolutions.

Judge Strond said he was in favor of all the resolutions, and was also prepared to vote for the amendment.

Rev. Dr. Van Deusen remarked that he did not intend to occupy the time of the Convention, but desired to offer the following substitute for the resolutions and the amendment, which he thought would express the sense of the members:

Resolved, That we hereby declare our unfaltering allegiance to the Government of the United States, and that we pledge it our willing devotion and service, and that, as a body of Christians we will ever pray, that in God's own time and way, this Rebellion "may be put down; that oppression and slavery, in all its forms, may be done away; that freedom of body and mind, political and religious, may everywhere prevail; that the emancipated negroes, whom God in His Providence is committing to our care," may be the object of our liberal and Christian regard and instruction; that war may soon cease throughout all our borders, and that our now lacerated country may again be so united that, from the Lakes on the North to the Gulf on the South, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there shall be but one Union, one Government, one Flag, one Constitution, the whole culminating in the higher glory which shall make this nation Emanuel's land—a mountain of holiness, and a fit dwelling-place of righteousness."

Rev. Mr. Atkins moved to amend the substitute by adding to the preambles and first resolution originally offered On the question being taken the motion was lost.

After some discussion the substitute was further amended, and was adopted as follows, with but two or three dissenting votes:—

Whereas, There exists in this country an organized and armed Rebellion, whose purpose is the destruction of our National Union and the perpetuation of negro slavery;

And whereas, This Rebellion has more and more assumed a character of barbarous fanaticism and murderous ferocity on the part of the enemies of the nation: therefore, in view of the causes and character of this struggle,

(Here follows the amended substitute.)

From Hoke's Brigade.

HOKE'S BRIGADE, NEAR MECHANICSVILLE,
June 3, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—Our brigade has been put to a terrible test since we left Newbern on the 6th of May. It has gone through some of the hardest marches of the war. It bore its part gallantly on the battle field of Drewry's Bluff, on the 16th, ult., as our sad list of killed and wounded will abundantly demonstrate. Among the killed on the bloody field, we have to mourn the loss of Major J. A. Rogers, commanding the 54th; Capt. James of the 21st, and Lieut. Lefler of the 57th N. C. T.

The 21st Georgia, and 43rd N C, have rejoined their original brigade, (Daniel's) and Lieut. Col. Lewis continues as our brigade commander. We have been in line of battle since Sunday the 30th ult., and fighting and skirmishing has been our daily work.

On day before yesterday, the division commanded by Major Gen. Hoke was attacked by a heavy force of the enemy, and a bloody struggle ensued. A portion of Clingman's brigade gave way, being outflanked by the enemy, but being reinforced by Colquitt's brigade, the lost ground was retaken, and the enemy driven back with heavy loss. Among the many brave men whose loss to their country and friends we deplore, I will mention among the killed, Col. J. R. Murchison, 8th N. C. T., Col. Tyrrell of Virginia, Col. Willis of the 12th Georgia, and Major Smith of the 45th, N. C. What an offering has been made upon the altar of our country! Our loss in killed and wounded in this engagement I am unable to give.

On yesterday, about 4 o'clock, p. m., the divisions of Gordon and Rodes, of Ewell's corps, now forming the left of the wing, attacked the enemy's line of entrenchments upon his right, by a successful flank movement, and after a desperate struggle which lasted until dark, carried three lines of breastworks, which we still hold, and captured five hundred and fifteen prisoners. But in the midst of our rejoicing upon this important victory, we have to mourn the loss of Brig. Gen. Doles of Georgia, who was killed at the head of his brigade. Our country could not boast of a more devoted patriot, or a more gallant officer. Darkness hushed the fury of the storm of battle, but truly we had lamentation and wailing at the division-field hospital, where I am staying.

At daylight this morning the enemy attacked our line of breastworks on the portion held by Longstreet's corps; and for nearly three hours the battle raged with great fury at this point, and a heavy and spirited artillery duel sprang up all along the line, which must be at least six or eight miles in extent. The Yankee infantry made several assaults upon our line, but was driven back with great loss at all points, and I learn the ground is literally covered with his dead in front of our entrenchments. The Yankee loss in killed and wounded on yesterday was terribly great, (the prisoners from all the points will foot up 1000) according to the statement of their prisoners made to me their killed and wounded will no doubt amount to six or seven thousand. The fifth New York, which had only reached here the day before, were literally cut to pieces, their Colonel being the first man killed. These were "Zouaves," fancy rigged gents, in red pants and caps, which made a fine mark for our rifle men.

All is excitement here, but the greatest confidence prevails. No one doubts the final result. Not a word of croaking. "A conservative of the straitest sect," could not get up a peace meeting of three men, unless it were held in the guard house. *Our army is all right.* Grant has failed to get the position on the Chickahominy obtained by McClellan. Gen. Lee holds Cold Harbor, (where the battle was fought to-day,) and Gaines' Farm. Please excuse the *nom de plume* of SIGMA.

[For the Confederate.

The Editors of the *Progress* and *Standard* express great solicitude about the corporal condition of the poor, the indigent of this State. Wonder if their anxiety has ever taken a tangible shape like that of the Dutchman? How many dollars are they sorry—how many kind acts have they extended? *Their* charity has proved to be somewhat on the pharisaical order. Where is their singleness of heart? *double* certainly seems to be the interpretation thereof. That they may be known and praised of men for their *much speaking*; is their aim. Is not this sudden "ebullition of feeling" *another hobby* upon which they wish to ride to "political glory?" We have known the worst men at heart utter the most noble and beautiful sentiments. The arch-fiend himself will utter honied words, and bend in solicitude to those about him, if he has an *object in view*. A LADY FRIEND.

For the Confederate.

LIST OF CASUALTIES

in the 30th N C. Troops during the late engagements of the army of Northern Virginia up to May 20th, 1864:

Field and Staff—Killed, none. Wounded, col F M Parker severe in side. Missing, adj't P W Arrington.

Co A—Killed, 1st sergt L M White, sergt T M Howard and private J S Page. Wounded, privates J Butler leg amputated, J Freezeland in head, W S McLemore severe in leg, John Miles in shoulder, J M Kelly in hand. Missing, capt R F Williams, sergts Johnson and Rockley, corpls Ross, Boon and Herring, privates Allman, Butler, Boon, Bell, Howard, Hutchinson, Jackson, Johnson, McKenzie, Pope, Reynolds, Tindal, Taylor, Williamson. Killed, 3; wounded, 5; missing, 20.

Co B—Killed, none. Wounded, sergt T G Shearin in hand, corpl T W Shearin severe in thigh, privates Buff in arm, B P Davis in abdomen, G W Harriss in breast, D H Neal severe in leg, M S Pegram in foot, J A Saintsing in shoulder, C Walker in hand, J L Arrington leg and captured. Missing, sergt J D Shearin, privates Isham S Riggan and S A Riggan. Wounded, 10; missing 3.

Co C—Killed, privates Pelgrim, Wunst, Williamson. Wounded, corpls Smith and McDowell painful in hand, privates Klutts painful in face, Moore in arm breast, Dickens painful in wrist, Cress hip. Missing, lieut J R Swain, sergt J Mihkin, corpl Marshall, privates Battle, Smith, Hickman, Coleman, Miller, Lansford, A L John, A M Johnson, and Hendron. Killed 4, wounded 6, missing 12.

Co D—Killed, private Y F Baily. Wounded, privates W H H Moore severe in shoulder, R S Ross face, Jerry Baily arm, Jesse A Davis flesh in leg. Missing, corpls Ferrell and Thomas, privates Nichols, Lumbley, J H Rogers, A F King, Caswell, King, Edwards. Killed, 1, wounded 4, missing 8.

Co E—Killed, Sergts Wells and Henderson Wounded, capt McMillan severe in arm and shoulder, corporals Dempsey severe in thigh, Benton in hand, privates Bostick severe in leg, Cavenaugh in knee, Beasley severe in mouth, J Brown, severe in head, Molpass, severe in head, Wood severe in abdomen, Murray in hand, Blanton in arm, W B Teachy, in leg, A Evans in hand. Missing, corpl Pierce, privates Bragg, J N Edwards, Hunter, Hamilton, Mallard, Parker, Piner, D. R. Strickland and Tucker. Killed 2, wounded 13, missing 10.

Co F—Killed, 1st Lieut G K Harrell, 1st sergt W T Whitihurst, privates Price, W G Crisp, Wm Wormock and E Dickens. Wounded, capt W M B Moore dangerous in breast, 2d lieut S R Moore severe in abdomen, sergt Walston in ankle, corp Pittman severe in arm, sergt Cherry severe in leg, privates Burgess in hand, Corbitt severe in hip, Eagles, in arm, E Edwards severely, Forbes in hand, E T Harrell in hand, J Little severe in hip, J C Little severe in hand, Phillips severe in arm, E Stallings, severe in thigh, R D Stallings severe in leg, G Summerlin severe in breast and thigh, L Wolston in breast. Missing, privates Corbitt, W S Crisp, G Hathaway and G Madrey. Killed, 6, wounded 16, missing 4.

Co G—Killed, corpl Sizemore, privates J L Crawford, W H Harriss, S R Wilson.—Wounded, 1st lieut J W Badgett severe in head, 2d J T Fulford in arm, sergt W J Badgett, privates S A Collins severe in hip, W F Crews chin, W P Slaughter serious in leg thigh head, W G Connell. Wounded and captured, missing sergt Dean, privates Dickerson, Church, Franklins, R P Harriss, Hamme, Merritt. Killed 4, wounded 7, missing 7.

Co H—Killed sergt Morrison, privates Jackson, Burress. Wounded, 1st lieut H J McNeill severe in leg, 2d lieut Jackson in head severe died, corpl Mathews arm broken, Underwood in leg, privates Cole in thigh, Black wounded and captured, M C Loyd severe in breast, Lynn head, McIver hip, D M McIver in hand, Nason hip, Rogers in head and captured, Taylor severe in foot. Missing, capt Wicker, sergt McIntosh, privates Hornaday, Campbell, Cox, Center, Green, Horn, King, McFarland, Starns, Thomas. Killed 3, wounded 13, missing 12.

Co I, Killed, capt J C Harris, privates A M Joyner, Richd Daughtridge. Wounded, 1st lieut R W Arrington in leg and captured, privates Jethro Culpepper severe in leg, J M Bone severe in breast, J D Manning in thigh, J M Pitt in head, W C Rigsbee severe in breast, H H Winstead mortally. Missing, B Griffin, Josiah Crickman, George Winters. Killed 3; wounded 7; missing 3.

Co R, Killed, sergt Jas Lee, sergt R B Weeks, privates S A Johnson, J W Squires, J N Ross, J M Alexander. Wounded, corpl W D Russel in leg, corpl B G Nichols, privates J L Dickson in heel, T P Duckworth severe in abdomen, J H Nelson in face, J M Pierce leg broken and captured, Jno G Hall painful in hand, S D Alexander in hand. Missing, privates Wm Sample, Geo Dunn, J S Smith, W H Adkins, Wm Adams. Killed 6; wounded 8; missing 5.

Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, and Western Democrat please copy.

FRANK M. FITTS,
Act'g Adjt 30th N C T.

A LOST LETTER.—The following brief note has been picked up and is reprinted, that it may reach the person addressed, whose full address is not known.

It seems he is connected with the press somewhere, or somewhere else:

My Dear Jenkins:—I read with much pleasure your graphic "personels" and "locals," and your itinerary accounts of Generals and other officers. It is very important for those having business with a General to know his headquarters, and even the number of his room or office in a hotel—but, my dear Jenkins, some of the Yankees can read, and it is not always desirable they should know where our Generals are, or how many staff officers or others compose their train attendant. Reports are sometimes propagated concerning intended or contemplated movements of Generals, truly or falsely. Sometimes it may be as well to let these reports run without correction or explanation: In the arduous duties of your vocation, you are often hard pushed, no doubt, to find matter for items without going into these military "personels" and "locals," but a constant and diligent attendance at auctions, bar-rooms, tea-tables, church porches, court rooms, and other places where gossip grows, could afford much material.

Notwithstanding this recommendation of reserve and abstinence as to certain Confederate topics, I hope and beg you will give us always the latest information concerning Gen. Banks and all the *Banks* family connected with the Wall street tribe, and that fellow "Haztenup" whom Banks was lately calling for lustily. Can you tell us whether the *Banks* in their late adjustment of exchange have put *black* and *white* coinage on a par, or do they follow the former and firmer *Ould* rule of difference? Anything new from Forrest since he cleaned out that Fort *Pillow*, which was in a bad case? and goes *Streight?*

The remainder of the letter and the signature are, unfortunately, missing; but we hope the *Consignee* will note contents "so far forth" accordingly.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

RICHMOND, June 16th.

Battle field near Gaines' mill, June 5th, 1864 7 p. m., To day (Sunday) has been unusually quiet; both sides appearing to observe the Sabbath. Only occasional sharp shooting. Last night (the 4th) about eight o'clock, the enemy made a feeble assault in front of Finnegan, which was easily repulsed. Little else of interest occurred yesterday.

On Friday night, Hoke and Mahone advanced their lines some distance, in order to establish their line of skirmishers, during which Gen. Breckinridge's horse was shot under him, causing General Breckinridge to be severely bruised in falling.

The enemy also made an assault on Field's and part of Early's corps late Friday evening. Both were successfully repulsed.

Our losses in fights during the whole of last week, will not reach one thousand.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 6.

It is reported that Grant has retired from Early's front. His object is probably to mass his troops for another assault on our right.

From Gen. Johnston's Army.

BATTLE-FIELD, 8 MILES FROM MARIETTA, June 6.

The enemy are still moving towards Altoona. Hooker's corps are fortifying the hills between Ackworth and Altoona. Heavy rains the past two days have made the roads almost impassable for artillery and has retarded movements considerably. Some slight skirmishing occurred near Lost Mountain yesterday. All quiet this morning.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, June 6.

The Reporter left the front at noon, and reports that our army are still moving towards the railroad, the right of the enemy having already crossed near Ackworth, and Hooker's corps reported five miles east of it, on the old Altoona road.

General Johnston's headquarters were west of Marietta, with our left resting at Lost Mountain. Hardee is commanding the right with Polk the left, and Hood the centre.

The Yankee cavalry dashed into Big Shanty at ten o'clock this morning, and were met by Williams' brigade, who were fighting them when the Reporter left.

From the Valley of Virginia.

RICHMOND, June 6.

Advices from the Valley indicate that the enemy are moving in the direction of Staunton. Our forces are unable to prevent their advance. It is reported that Staunton has already been occupied by the Yankees.

From Mobile and the Trans-Mississippi.

MOBILE, June 6.

This morning the steamer Donegan, attempting to run the blockade, was captured, with an assorted cargo.

The operator at Jackson, reports on the 5th, on the authority of Capt Evans, commanding the scouts, that Marmaduke is blockading the Mississippi below and above Greenville with ten guns. His force is large and has destroyed three transports, securing two cargoes, besides crippling three gunboats and other transports; among the latter the Marion and Fairchild. One gunboat, one transport, one hospital, and four transports are between the batteries, and cannot go up or down.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, June 6.

The Senate has passed the House bill increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates of the army, with an amendement limiting the increase to the period of one year.

Resolutions of thanks to Gen. Kirby Smith, officers and men were unanimously adopted.

The House tax bill was reported back with various amendments and made the order for tomorrow. The House concurred in the Senate Joint resolution, extending the session until Saturday next.

The Bill amending the currency act was further discussed.

Change of Sale of Bonds.

Public attention is directed to the Advertisement of the sale of the Government Six per cent non-taxable Bonds. The time has been changed to the last day of June, instant; and the place of sale to be Columbia, S. C., instead of Richmond, Va.

GEN'L MILITARY HOSPITAL No. 2,
Wilson, N. C., May 31, 1864.

It is generally known to the Press, that during a few months past, I delivered Addresses at several places, on the War and State of the Country. Voluntary contributions, in money, were made on these occasions, for the benefit of the sick and wounded in the General Military Hospitals of the State. I have been directed by the proper authority to acknowledge the receipt of the sums collected at the places visited, which are as follows:

Greensboro', $436 30; Hillsboro', 762 60; Raleigh, 359 40; Wilmington, 862 75; Michael Cronly, Esq., 10,000; Lexington, 336 05; Pittsboro', 500 05; Fayetteville, 1,142 40; Charlotte, 730; Salisbury, (one night only, weather bad,) 114 50; Mrs. E. P. Guion, (through Mrs. Dr. Dickson,) 160; Kenansville, 198 55; Kinston, 174 50; Goldsboro', 194 50; total, $15,916 60. Traveling expenses 269: leaving the sum of $15,647 60.

This amount has been handed over to the Surgeon in charge, for which I have his receipt. He has transferred it to Surgeon P. E. Hines, Medical Director of Hospitals in this State, who has disposed of it for the purposes intended by the donors and in a manner deemed most judicious and equitable. Owing to a severe attack of illness, the delivery of my addresses has been suspended for six or eight weeks, but will be resumed as soon as my health is sufficiently restored. Due notice will be given of the places and times of my next visits.

DRURY LACY, Chap. of Post.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
PITT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1864.

Henry Sheppard, Adm'r of Jos. A. Williams, dec'd
vs.
Distributers of Jos. A. Williams, deceased.
Petition to divide Slaves.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Court, that R. R. Foreman and wife, defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Confederate*, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, to appear and answer, &c., at the next Term of this Court, or judgment *pro confesso* will be granted against them.

GEO. A. DANCEY, C. C. C.

june 8-19 w6t